

THE GATEWAY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STUDENTS' UNION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1942

FOUR PAGES

Staff Subscribes \$43,000 Victory Bonds

Mr. Lewis Thomas To Read Dr. D. E. Smith's Paper At Next Philosophic Society Meet

DR. SMITH NOW AT VERNON, B.C.

Meeting to be Held in Med 158 Next Wednesday Evening At 8:15 p.m.

"Kipling's Ideas on Imperialism" will be the subject presented at the last meeting of the Philosophic Society for this season. The meeting will be held in Med 158 next Wednesday evening, Feb. 25, at 8:15 p.m.

The paper was written by Dr. Douglas Smith, lieutenant in the personnel selection service of the Canadian Army, and formerly lecturer in psychology at this University. This paper will be read by Mr. Lewis Thomas of the Department of History. Mr. Smith is now stationed at Victoria, B.C.

Map Projections Is Subject Of Math Club Talk

Mr. R. L. Clarke and Mr. R. W. Brookes-Avey Are Speakers

A regular meeting of the Mathematics Club was held on Tuesday, Feb. 10. Mr. R. W. Brookes-Avey and Mr. R. L. Clarke addressed the club on the subject of "Map Projections." Mr. Brookes-Avey opened the discussion by pointing out the difficulties involved in map projection. He elaborated on these as he went on to speak of the various types of projections used, such as the cylindrical equal-area projection, Mercator's, stereographic, gnomonic, Bonne's, conical and polyconic projection.

The second speaker, Mr. Clarke, outlined the details of projection of the two most common projections, Mercator's and conic. He pointed out the uses, advantages and disadvantages of these systems, and briefly spoke of their uses in navigation.

Preceding the main paper, the election of officers for the 1942-43 session was held, and the following will guide the club's activities next year: President, Reginald Jacka; sec-treas., Robert Brookes-Avey; asst. sec-treas., Mary Bass; hostess, Elsie Tanner; executive member, Jim Flynn.

Nurses Meet In St. Steve's

The fifth meeting of the B.Sc. Nurses' Club was held in St. Stephen's living room on Thursday, Feb. 12th.

Miss Ruth McLure, the president, was in the chair. It was decided that two nurses would participate in the archery contest on February 26th. Plans were made for a banquet in the King Edward Hotel on March 12th. The first year members will be responsible for the entertainment.

The entertainment of the evening was the reading of "The White Cliffs of Dover" by the third year members. Afterwards, cookies and apples were served.

Former Student Now Overseas

P.O. Jack Millar, class '41, and a graduate in Theology, has now arrived overseas. Jack was a popular figure on the campus for the last two years. He was quite active in sports, captained the Senior rugby team last year, and was a member of the Big Block Club.

Jack enlisted soon after graduation and trained in various centres. He was seen around the campus several times in uniform before receiving his wings. He obtained his commission and wings at Dauphin, Manitoba.

Another recent graduate of this University who joined the R.C.A.F. is P.O. R. J. Digney. P.O. Digney won a prize in chemistry. He graduated as a chemical engineer. He worked at Flin Flon before enlisting. He received a bracelet upon graduation, obtaining his commission at the same time. He is now at No. 2 Air Observers School in Edmonton as an instructor.

NOTICE

The presidents and managers of various clubs coming under the jurisdiction of Men's Athletic Board should, before the 1st of March, turn in a list of athletic managers, coaches, etc., who have met with awards requirements according to Section XI of the Men's Athletic Association.

Signed,
JACK JORGENSEN,
Sec.-Treas., M.A.B.

Dramatic Leads



Evelyn Johnston and Veronica Davies, two versatile young ladies taking the feminine rôles, "Candida" and "Prossy" respectively, in the Dramatic Society's Spring Play production, "Candida," to be produced Thursday and Friday, March 5th and 6th.

Alberta Loses Both Games to Huskies; Huskiettes Smother Varsity Girls to Win Trophy

Saskatchewan's Huskies rode roughshod over the Golden Bears in a two-game series played here last Friday and Saturday, and trampled into the dust for another year all Alberta's hopes of attaining victory in a Rigby Trophy series. Both games were hard fought, bitter battles, rough from start to finish, and with no quarter given by either side. The issue was always in the balance, but with a fatalistic twist, the Hub City hoopers gained the winning points with seconds to go.

Alberta's shooting was unimproved in the second quarter, but their defensive play was getting results. All players were covering well. Neither team seemed able to build up a lead, basket was scored for basket, and players fought to the floor for possession of the ball. Towards the close of the quarter the Bears forged into the lead, and it almost seemed as if they might be able to turn the trick. The half closed with U. of A. 21-17.

The superior accuracy of the Saskatchewan hoopers made up the slight deficiency in score, and served to place the Green and White in front in the third quarter.

The wearing pace told heavily for the Bears in the last quarter. Their defensive play slipped greatly, and the Huskies were able to get shot after shot away, but these, however, generally missed the mark, and as a result the score remained close. Throughout most of the quarter the Bears were down a mere two points, but no sooner would a score even the count than the Huskies would drop another field goal, and the run continued. Alberta gained a point and halved the deficit, but with a few seconds to go Saskatchewan scored. Fighting almost like fiends, Bears played desperately, but were still three points down when the final whistle blew, and went under 33-30.

Probert's fast basket just before the final whistle downed any Alberta hope of tying, or even winning, one game of the series. It was a heartbreaker, losing 41-39, for the boys were really on the beam, often appearing to have the Huskies buffaloed. Although field shooting was quite even, the accuracy on free throws was in favor of the Huskies.

The game was a thriller from the very beginning. Each team started off at a terrific clip, which did not lag once. Short, snappy passes by the Bears featured their play, while the Huskies reverted to close checking. Taylor's fine defensive job brought favorable comments from the crowd.

Too noticeable were the penalties. Fifty-five is quite a lot, but they were necessary. Much of the fouling was deliberate. As I was primarily interested in Alberta, I saw more of it by the Bears than by the Huskies. It was apparent in the first game that fair play was not going to be the order of the day, and the referees found it necessary to crack down hard to prevent a free-for-all. Patching, Shekter and Elefthery were banished on personal.

Alberta—Anderson 2, Switzer 4, Kyle, Elefthery 10, Larson 4, Shekter 13, Taylor 2, Dumont 2, Patching 2, Golden. Total 39. Fouls 27.

Saskatchewan—Fitzgerald 4, Ebels—Alexander 3, Probert 3, Green, Kendry 3, Hillyard 2, Scott 10, Winter 4, Smith-Jones 4, Pinder 6. Total 41. Fouls 28.

Referees—Ed Tomick and Tom McClocklin. Timekeeper: Cec Walkey. Scorer: Clare Hollingsworth.

Gateway Goes To The Senior

(With apologies to Life)

The social highlight of the "we wish we knew what it was" season flickered to a dim, the night of Thursday, Jan. 19, 1941. The highly lauded and mused looked forward to event dazzled the elite of the social set, but to the bourgeoisie, rabble, proletariat, or what have you, it was a complete blackout. Scene of the riotous revel (well, it could have been) was the dining room of the Corona Hotel, the management of which has yet to see a crowd to equal the ones which swept through the doors that eve.

Your Gateway correspondent wandered in early to avoid the expected onrush, and to cover the story from a new angle—need we specify? The dining room was a sea of faces, and we felt no more alone than the Lone Ranger. Conversation was deafening, and the individual echo sound effects were a splendid indication that the executive had spent time and energy on securing a novel twist to the whole affair.

The dinner was in itself (all by itself, too) a decided treat. Said scribe failed to locate his table somewhere in the labyrinth, but while still the seniors dined, there was hope. Hooking a delicate neck-stick here and winging a little neck-in there—well, anyway, the gravy, so they say, was good.

While in search of familiar faces we stumbled over a gay crowd desperately trying to hide the fact that it was the only crowd there. The Commerce had turned out en masse "and done itself noble." It was an inspiring moment—twelve people, we counted them—and all of them at the Senior!

Dancing to the tune of Cee Cameron and his boys helped to liven up the lull. Our photographer, unfortunately, was unable to crash the party (defense regulations), but call The Gateway to get individual pictures (descriptive) of all glamour girls and glamour boys present. Socialite Blackstock made a sensational entrance and caused many a deb's heart to flutter. Seen with a lovely lady was Playboy Pine, apparently enjoying the evening immensely. Other prominent members of Cafe Society present were: Roger Flinterfeit and Marian Dunk, Ron Goodson and Ruth McCaig, Bill Martin and June McCaig. There weren't many more.

Team Chosen For Assault

Alberta Chances Very Good

On Saturday, Feb. 28, the University of Alberta will play host to the University of Saskatchewan at the annual assault-at-arms. Last year the assault resulted in a draw, due to a disputed decision, so that this year the competition is bound to be much keener.

Saturday morning will see the badminton players going into action. Kay Fergie, Lois Belyea, Jack de Hart and Bert Wilkins will represent Alberta. In the fencing, which will be played of Saturday afternoon, U.A. will enter Ben Samuel, Ed Brooke, Jean Vallance and Ethel Hanna.

Saturday evening will be given over to the Boxing and Wrestling tournaments. Les Wilcox, who seems to be the most outstanding fighter Alberta has had in years, will perform for us in the heavy-weight class. The light-heavy division representative has not been decided as yet, but he will be chosen from among Garth Eggenberger, Don Ulrich and one or two others. Ellis Oviatt, at 160, will represent the middleweights. He has had considerable ring experience, and can be counted on to turn in a good performance.

Ossie Stubbs, an Engineer, weighing in at 147 lbs., and Colin Ross, at 126, will represent the welterweight and flyweight respectively. The lightweight division will send in either Steele Brewerton or Duncan MacCracken. It still remains a toss-up between them.

The different competitions will produce some really good shows for any patrons who are enthusiastic enough to come out and cheer. How about it?

1.—Swimming:
An intra-mural meet was held Friday, Feb. 20, at Y.W.C.A. Teams represented Overtown, Delta Gamma, Pi Phi, Tri Delta, Theta and Nurses.

2.—Badminton:
An intra-mural tournament at Athabasca gym is scheduled for Feb. 22. The tournament between the students and the faculty started last Tuesday and will draw to a close this Friday (Feb. 20).

3.—Archery:
Eliminations were held Thursday, Feb. 19; finals on Thursday, Feb. 26.

4.—Assault-at-Arms
Saturday, Feb. 28.

5.—Volleyball:
An intra-mural volleyball league for women is to be arranged soon to supplant the basketball league which concluded this week. (Incidentally, the Overtown team were the champions of the league.)

Watch the bulletin boards for future notices.

Total After Two Days of Loan Campaign; Employees And Faculty Both Purchase

\$25,000 Subscribed During First Day

Mass Meeting Held Last Monday Morning

TWENTY-FOUR CANVASSERS

Announcement has just been made that \$18,000 was subscribed in the second day of the Victory Loan drive. The total now stands at \$43,000.

\$25,000 was subscribed by members of the University staff on the first day of the University Victory Loan drive. Purchases of bonds were by members of the faculty and the University employees. A committee headed by the Acting President, Dr. Robert Newton, is in charge of the campaign. Twenty-four canvassers are at present conducting the sale of bonds to their colleagues.

The Victory Loan Committee met at 9:15 a.m. Monday, prior to the general faculty meeting at 11:30 p.m. At the general meeting, members of the faculty and the employees were addressed by both Dr. Newton and by Mr. R. E. Staples, head of the local Victory Loan Campaign. At 2 p.m. another meeting was held for members of the residences' dining-room staff. Dr. Newton, Mr. Staples and Mr. West, the University bursar, were in attendance.

Members of the committee are Dr. Newton, Dean Smith, Dean Ower and Dean Weir, Professor Macgregor Smith, Principal LaZerte, Miss Patrick, and Mr. West.

Canvassers are Mr. R. W. Adshad, Mr. H. P. Brown, Mrs. B. Donnan, Miss Duggan, Dr. E. H. Cowan, Mr. W. H. Hare, Mr. W. Hudson, Dr. H. E. Johns, Dr. W. J. Johns, Mr. Reg. Lister, Miss J. Montgomery, Dr. J. L. Morrison, Dr. J. E. Ower, Mr. J. W. Porteous, Dr. H. E. Rawlinson, Mr. J. Macgregor Smith, Mr. N. Stanners, Mr. A. Stewart, Miss K. Swallow, Mr. G. B. Taylor, Mr. H. R. Webb, Mr. F. G. West, Dr. J. H. Whyte, Mr. F. G. Winspear.

Meds, Arts, Top Hockey Series

Bob Schrader's Ag-Com-Law aggregation struck with savage fury in the third period of their game with Engineers on Wednesday night, scored four goals in just under nine minutes, and in so doing scuttled Bud Chesney's charges by a 5-3 margin. This scoring spree highlighted the mid-week double-header played by the terms of the Inter-faculty Hockey League. In the other games, the Med-Pharm-Dents made certain of finishing in the top play-off position by battling Arts to a 5-5 draw. This result also firmly entrenched the losers in the No. 2 slot in the final standings.

Ag-Com-Law looked well beaten when they came out to start the final period against Engineers on the short end of a 3-1 count. But as Jim Taylor and George Stuart clicked for a marker at 2:23, they began to perk up. The same pair combined again, a little over a minute later, to make it 3-3. Schrader's gang was on its way. Engineers began to disintegrate, and neglecting the defensive altogether, slowly went under as Lebel and Schrader added goals four and five.

Ed Crowder, playing fine hockey now, scored all the Engineers' goals. Ken Thornton got assists on two and Lucien Lambert making the play for the other.

In the other game, Coach Jack Quigley of Arts must have taken real comfort from the performance of his second line of Brimacombe, Pybus and Hurlburt, who scored three of their team's goals, with Pybus figuring in all to boost his average considerably.

As for their custom, Mackay's M-P-D started slowly and were behind 2-0 before six minutes had been played. However, goals by Baker, a really good wing man in this company, and the coach himself enabled them to pull even at 2-2 before the first period ended. Goals by Carr and Dimock were split in the second, while in the wind-up session Hurlburt and Lemieux converted for Arts, with Baker and Butler the successful marksmen for the league leaders.

The league winds up its schedule with a double-header on Monday night, with Engineers and Ag-Com-Law still battling for the third and last playoff spot. Arts will play Engineers at 7:15, with M-P-D meeting Ag-Com-Law at 9:00.

Lineups:
Arts—Ryski, Quigley, Colter, Lemieux, Kuzyk, Cuthbertson, Brimacombe, Hurlburt, Pybus, Carr.
M-P-D—Hewko, Mackay, Moreau, Drouin, Baker, Butler, Dimock, Fraser, Niddrie, Jones.

NOTICE

Year book fees may be deposited with the Cashier during the next two weeks—deadline Saturday, March 7.

Talk Speed-Up Of Med Courses At Coming Meet

General Faculty Meeting to Be Held Next Monday

In a statement to the Edmonton Journal last Wednesday, Dr. Robert Newton announced that a proposal had been made to speed up the entire Medical course at the University, to meet the growing demand for medical doctors during war time. A general faculty meeting will be held next Monday, and if the proposal is then ratified, medical students will return to classes on June 1st instead of next fall. This arrangement would give the students only one month's holiday between their seven-month course. Earning money for payment of their tuition fees and for board during the school term would be almost impossible during such a short holiday. As a result, Dr. Newton stated that he had written a request to the Government urging financial aid for medically-fit medical students, because, he explained, if such aid is not proffered, then the speed-up course would not, in all probability, be worth while, for many students would be unable to find funds for the course. A similar request was made by the Medical Undergraduate Society some time ago.

Although the Medical course is a six-year one, the first two years are spent in pre-medical preparation. Therefore the speed-up arrangements would affect only third, fourth, fifth and sixth year students. Last year the Senior medical students began a similar plan, starting classes on July 1st, and these students (about 47 in all) will graduate this month instead of in May.

Commerce Club Tours E. C. D.

Unlike the tour of the Journal which the Commerce Club staged some time ago, last week's visit to the Edmonton City Dairy by Commerce students (a few) was a flop. Only ten or so intelligent and interested Freshmen turned out for the tour.

Senior students in Commerce felt that the outing was scheduled at a very poor time, February exams being when they were, and Commerce students being what they are—studious, that is.

However, those who did spurn their books for the afternoon and turn their shoulders on matters studious, were much pleased with the tour, and received dixie cups as a gift for their interest.

Chemistry Club To Hold Meet

The regular meeting of the Chemistry Club will be held in M142 on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 4:00 p.m. The speaker will be Dr. K. A. Clark of the Department of Mining. His topic will be, "Some Aspects of the McMurray Tarsands."

NOTICE

Persons eligible for an Executive A Award will please turn in their application to the Students' Union Office immediately. Each application should contain a complete list of the offices held by the applicant during his undergraduate years.

MAX D. STEWART,
Secretary.

PHILHARMONIC NOTICE

Will all members of the chorus who have scores for "Pirates of Penzance" please return them as soon as possible to Betty McNally, or leave them with Gloria Dawson at the switchboard in the General Office.

THE GATEWAY



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MANY may have wondered what has become of the Ambulance Fund after the drive of a few weeks ago. The response to this initial appeal was so good that it has not been necessary to make further direct appeals to the student body. However, one more superdrive day is planned for the coming week. All undergraduates will be asked to contribute ten cents on entering the University buildings next Thursday morning.

Officially, the sum raised is on the neighborhood of \$2,000. "D" Company of the C.O.T.C. may contribute four days army pay for each man in the company, to the fund. And the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Calgary and the Philharmonic Society are arranging to turn over the proceeds of the Calgary performances of the operetta to the fund. The latter contribution will amount to approximately \$325.

So it looks as though the Ambulance Fund is very near its objective. Next Thursday's drive should guarantee its success. We are certain that the students are willing to co-operate in putting the fund over the top.

Arrangements are being made for the formal presentation of the ambulance to the Armed Forces. A simple ceremony in Convocation is planned for the near future. Brigadier Harvey, District Officer Commanding Military District 13, will receive the gift on behalf of the Canadian Army. In case there might be a misunderstanding, the ambulance will not be at the ceremony.

The rise in the fund from \$1,700 to over \$2,000 has been made possible by contributions from various organizations. Approximately \$150 has been contributed by the faculty; \$25 was given by the Canadian Handicraft Guild; \$185 was given by the fraternities; \$100 by the Wauneta War Workers. Others contributing were the Newman Club, the Law Club, and the various organizations who have recently sponsored dances.

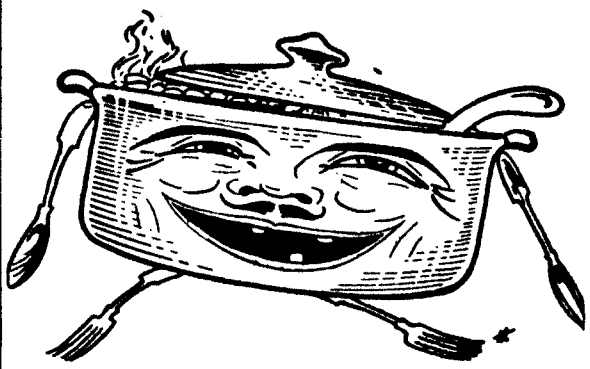
The students have received both encouragement and financial support from the faculty in the Ambulance Fund campaign. At the present the faculty itself is having its own war campaign in conjunction with the Victory Loan drive. Not only do the students thank the faculty for the help given in the Ambulance Fund campaign, but they congratulate them for the evidence of the forthcoming success of the Loan drive. The sale of \$25,000 in bonds to members of the faculty is a matter in which the whole University can take pride. Both campaigns provide evidence that we in the University, students and faculty alike, are willing to contribute something very tangible towards the war effort.

From the Toronto "Varsity"

REPORTS reaching here from Montreal today of certain riots and demonstrations causing some damage and involving violence toward police officers are the first of their kind to appear in the Dominion since the beginning of the war. The reports are somewhat conflicting as to the number of persons and amount of damage involved, but it appears clear that some university students were among the demonstrators who offered resistance toward police, shouted college yells and joined the shouts of "A Bas la Conscription." The seriousness of the situation is somewhat hard to gauge from the information available, but it seems all too likely that the outbreak is indicative of an extremely strong feeling in the province of Quebec which will get worse before it gets better.

As far as we have been able to learn, the students

CASSEROLE



She (cooly)—You bad boy, don't you kiss me again. He—I won't. I'm trying to find out who has the gin at this party.

The main difference between an Irishman and Senior is that the former hates to leave his family behind, and the latter hates to take his home.

"Why do they call this 'Fiddle Hotel'?"
"Because it's such a vile inn."

Country Gal—Dad's the best shot in the country. City Slicker—What does that make me?
Country Gal—My fiancé.

"I've stood about enough," said the humorist, as they amputated his legs.

"Going to have dinner anywhere tonight?"

"Not that I know of."

"Say, you'll be awfully hungry by morning."

"What makes you think that she is a photographer's daughter?"

"Because her system is to sit in the dark and await developments."

She—If wishes come true, what would you wish for?
He—Gosh, I'm afraid to tell you.

She—Go ahead, sap, what do you think I started this wishing business for, anyway?

Mistress—You know, I believe that my husband has a love affair with his secretary.
Maid—I don't believe it. You're only trying to make me jealous.

"But what makes you think that your husband is delirious?"

"The way he says 'Cheerio' and blows the top off his medicine."

involved were largely from the University of Montreal, and no students whatever from McGill University were present. In any case, the unfortunate event will undoubtedly cast a shadow on the reputation of university students in general, whose status, it must be remembered, rests upon not too firm a basis, and whose integrity is ever questioned by the general public. The sentiments of the students involved we consider entirely their own business, but their methods of expressing those sentiments—methods which can do nobody any good and which can do many persons, in all parts of the Dominion, considerable harm—are not "just their own business." Under the circumstances, we cannot condemn their action too strongly.

The reputation of university students has, since the outbreak of the war, been built up gradually and steadily. The public in general is beginning to accept the position of university students, to feel that they have a job to do and are conscious of their responsibilities and their privileges. It is a long, hard process to build up such a reputation; it can be broken with one or two incidents such as that of Montreal on Wednesday night.

At the same time, it must be recognized that the event is, however open to censure, a direct indication of a well-known fact that Quebec is opposed to conscription for overseas service. If the crowd which precipitated it is even partially representative of the province as a whole, we can expect similar demonstrations, probably increasing in number, before the plebiscite on conscription goes to the people. It is a fact which might well be noted in some of the more vigorous pro-conscriptionist circles in Ontario, where sections of which have shown themselves to be just about as headstrong as Quebec on the conscription issue.

We are fighting a war which lists high among its purposes the bringing to an end of violence. How small is our chance of succeeding if we cannot prevent violence at home even while we are fighting that war! The conscription issue, historians readily aver, came close to splitting the Dominion during the last war, and met with rather poor success in providing us with manpower. As far as getting men for the armed services overseas is concerned, conscription, as we have pointed out before, is an issue greatly overrated by certain newspapers—not an issue of prime importance. Certainly, if we are to win this war, Canada and all the allied powers must put forth their maximum effort. But a Canada divided by strong feelings over an issue of secondary importance, a Canada in which headstrong people hold stubbornly to opposite views, is not likely to be a Canada putting forth its total effort.

Conscription is not an issue to be taken lightly though there seems very little indication that anyone is taking it lightly. But it is difficult, a hazardous problem. The two violent voices—the one crying "Conscription now!" the other "A Bas la Conscription!" at the tops of their lungs—are not likely to solve it.

The Editors of the Engineers' Edition of The Gateway regret the unfortunate thoughtlessness of an article appearing on the third page of that edition.

the coming play

Listening to a play rehearsal in an absolutely empty Convocation Hall is a very different thing from watching a finished production in a crowded house. Imagine the stage cluttered with lecture chairs supposed to represent chesterfield, arm-chair, or footstool; and a box for a table and a grand piano for a cupboard. In stalk the actors, or two of them, John McVea (who is to portray the minister "Morel" in George Bernard Shaw's best comedy "Candida"), and Evelyn Johnston (none other than "Candida" herself). They get started on their lines, and are running along smoothly, and then one or the other takes a hurried peek at the script he is carryin—he is not just quite sure of his lines. It's all right, though, for he doesn't get a chance to say them anyway, because Director Emrys Jones calls a halt to the proceedings, clowns a bit, bawling them out for not "being prepared," waves his hand, and the play proceeds to proceed from the beginning again. This little scene repeats itself off and on for ten minutes or so, and then they venture forth to the next lines. Again everything runs smoothly, the other actors coming in perfectly (Well, almost) on their cues, and then:

"Now, take that last bit over again. Give it lots of o-o-omph!"

(At this point the Director obligingly hula'd, his clenched fist still raised up in anxious supplication to "whatever gods may be.")

"O.K. Take it from Drake's speech."

His heads wearily dropped to his side, he beamed happily, and sighed:

a letter

by roger flumerfelt

It is fitting that the public at large should know the student position that at present exists. Considerable comment, judicious and otherwise, has been directed at the University student this past term. Questions such as, "Why aren't you in the Army—the Airforce—or the Navy?" reached a climax when our rugby team went to Saskatoon, and more recently when the Philharmonic Society took its "Pirates of Penzance" to Calgary.

Certain persons accosted the students, irate with the fact that we should be thus spending our time when we might be better serving our country in some form of the service. They may be right. They may be wrong. Who really knows? Who is there, with official authority, that has so far outlined a definite clean-cut, easily applied answer to the problem?—or any answer at all. And such a person before voicing an opinion should be in a position to speak, and to co-ordinate the situation as it actually exists with what it should be—and the average man of the street has not access to such information. The Need.

If the duty of the government is to organize the war effort, it is the corresponding duty to establish such direct policies. There exists no body at present to say, "Here, young man, we have examined your qualifications, compared them with our needs—your place in the war effort is here—or here—or here." Selective service is a rumor; conscription a conjecture; politics an obvious antidote. The situation is unhappy.

A poll of the campus at the University of Alberta indicates the student attitude. Eighty-five per cent. were in favor of conscription in the form of selective service. The poll was of a representative group of undergraduates of both sexes, and further indicated that only 10 per cent. of the male ballots and 11 per cent. of the "co-ed" ballots were in favor of the present system of enlistment. The picture is obvious. University students are in a quandry. We have indicated our desire to "pitch in"—but where? No official source has placed its cards on the table to give the students a basis of decision. We are acting on present instructions and awaiting further orders. So we meander, impatient, dissatisfied, and with the public dissatisfied with us. The Real Reason.

Here is the crux of the situation. We have a growing dissatisfaction in every quarter of the province, a growing stream of pent-up feeling because of inaction. The bubble of pressure has burst at the first excuse—the University student. This is not the real reason for such expression—it is merely the rationalized opinion. The truth of the matter is that only a fraction of the University students will ever make officer material—only a fraction will make even average soldiers, and that only a fraction are out to avoid the situation as best they can—just as you will find in any group of fifteen hundred people, be they business men's clerks, or others.

What Is Manliness?
Some have said, "It is not the manly thing to be a university student under war conditions." And who may be the person to interpret the word "manly"? Is a man unmanly because he has not offered himself for military service when Canadian facilities for handling available manpower were not adequate, and when, at the same time, he might be getting technical knowledge which would be of greater advantage to both the war effort and to his self-sustenance during the post-war period? Is it unmanly to pursue courses which provide essential personnel to the war effort such as dentists, doctors, engineers, mathematicians, all of whom will unquestionably be serving upon graduation? Is it unmanly to get a firm

(Continued from Page 4)

in spite of that, extremely comical. Before the play is over, Burgess is convinced that everyone in the cast except himself is crazy."

Expressive facial contortions accompanied each one of the Director's explanations.

Then he added: "He's the one that gets inebriated along with Lexy and Prossy."

"What's Lexy like?" I ventured. A new glow appeared on Mr. Director's countenance.

"Lexy is a precious little curate, trying to bring his University education to the East End of London by treating Mr. Morell's parishioners to what Shaw calls a set of horribly corrupt Oxford vowels. Lloyd Graham, the fellow you see up there

now, is playing the part."

"How about Bill Carr?" I asked. "He seemed to be doing mighty well a few lines back."

"Bill is wonderful in the part of Marchbanks, who is a very young, very romantic young poet madly in love with Candida," said Mr. Jones. "You see, Bill likes the part. He played it beautifully at Banff last summer."

I must admit that I didn't quite get the idea of the whole play, but some of the lines I heard were certainly good, and I do mean good. Not to say anything of the students taking part.

Yes, sir, rehearsals certainly are enlightening. I can hardly wait to see the whole play March 5th or 6th.



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Philosophical Essay Contest To Be Held Next Month

Within the next few weeks students will have the opportunity to write in the Philosophical Society's essay contest. As a guide, we are printing last year's winning essays. Mr. L. H. Nichols, one of the judges, has preceded them with a brief criticism.

After the Executive of the Philosophical Society had eliminated all but eight of the essays in last year's competition, it became my duty to select from these three winners. I found the task difficult, and was impressed by the fine quality of all eight of these essays, written as they were in a period of three hours on subjects not previously announced.

I ranked the essay by Ian (R. L. Gordon) first for the following reasons: The majority of students, and of other persons, will meekly accept a positive statement as true, especially when that statement is couched in high-sounding terms. Ian did not. He examined the state-

ment, and he said, "perhaps," and "under some circumstances," and "with such and such limitations." He turned the statement inside out; he even says, "Universities are poor trustees." In short, this lad is that enlightened person who in Samuel Johnson's phrase, has "rid his mind of cant." He comes to grips with a real problem, tearing it limb from limb with his own hands. His essay is thus in the truest sense original; and there is a snap and bite and varied timbre in his words, not unlike the activity of a prize-fighter in the ring, that derives directly from this business of getting to grips. The problem is real to him—and it is interesting, a year later, to learn that this young man is no longer "sitting in this university writing about the things men are doing for." In the jargon of these times, he has implemented his decision.

Gilbert Keith (H. N. MacKinnon) won the second place. He challenges attention at the start, and his whole essay is an attempt to get down to fundamental truth. His mind is crabbed and peculiar, there is a good deal of clashing of the gears, but he makes a heroic attempt to see his problem clearly, to pitch-fork away the rubbish, and to uncover essentials. He thinks in symbols and epigrams, makes nothing easy, takes nothing easy, and pays his reader the compliment of intelligence. He compels us to read slowly, and gives the impression that many of his sentences are the distilled essence of his thinking, or the tangled remains of much compression. One also feels that this essay is, as it were, a stage on the way to further conclusions; and it would be interesting indeed, a year later, to read another essay of his on the same subject and learn how far he has travelled in the interval.

In many respects the essay by Seventh (H. N. Wallace) was the most remarkable performance of the whole contest. He is extremely fluent, and his essay is nearly twice as long as either of the others. His grasp of international affairs seems Napoleonic; and any University might well be proud to have a student who in the short space of three hours, without specific preparation, could turn in so fine a summary of world affairs since the French Revolution. In these larger features his essay is workmanlike and admirable; but there are many small faults which suggest that it might have been better, shorter. A case could be built up for ranking this essay before either of the others; but I have not so ranked it because I have felt that his inspiration is largely derived, and that his work is what one might expect from a very good student who had just completed a course in Modern History. His style, also, is comparatively colourless; he beats the big drum, he does not endow with his own personality, he works with his mind only; and I cannot help feeling that the best writing is that which is "seasoned with humanity."

L. H. NICHOLS.

• trustees

By Ian

(R. L. Gordon)
Winner of First Prize

"During this twilight in human affairs, the universities are, for the moment, almost the sole trustees of those principles of both education and democracy for which men have struggled for centuries in all democratic countries of the world."

"Think no more, lad, laugh, be jolly,
Why should men make haste to die?
Empty hands and tongues a-talking
Make the rough road easy walking,
And the feather pate of folly
Bears the falling sky."

Is it the "pate of folly" or the universities which, today, "bear the falling sky"?

There is a persuasive philosophy in these lines. For the moment, we must believe, Housman himself was convinced of their truth. But the strange, cold scholar's own life gives the lie to them. Few, if any, men ever knew Housman. He said himself that in his life he had had but three friends—and they were all in the ground. Yet, though no one knew him, he is known to all the world. He is known, not only by the music of his lyrics but through his passionately accurate classical scholarship.

Now I have spoken of Housman at the beginning of this essay, not because he was a poet, not because he was a scholar, but because, besides being both of these, he was a member of Cambridge University.

No one pretends that, socially, he was anything but extraordinarily forbidding. It is inconceivable to think of him in the world of business. It should not be inconceivable to think of him in a university. A university should be proud to associate itself with such a man. His presence should be, in some measure, a test of a true university. A university is not a business concern. It is—or at least it should be—a meeting place not only for men and women, but of ideas. It should be a stronghold in which men like Housman can live and think and pass on their learning to younger men—and to the world. It should be brave the fight against falsity. It should welcome powerful generals who are willing to lead that fight. Actually, Housman was one of these generals.

What would happen if a certain Mr. A. E. Housman were to come to the Classics Department of the University of Alberta? I don't know. I can only guess. We would, I think, shun him. This would be natural. But would also be afraid of him. We would be afraid not only of his tongue, but of his ideas. We would be afraid of what people would think of them. Because they were put forward strongly, because they were new and startling, because, often, they were exaggerated, we would, I am afraid, dislike them. And we would be wrong.

I have taken Housman as only one example. There are many more. We fairly worship Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of Great Britain. We cheer his new ideas, his aggressive force. Yet, if he were Professor W. Churchill the History Department, we might think he was going to ruin the University.

This timidity is what prevents men universities from being "trustees of education and democracy." We laugh at the men of past ages for their slowness in accepting ideas which, to us, are commonplace. People jeered at Shelley as a fantastic radical. Yet his ideas—old age pensions, universal suffrage, etc.—are a part of our daily lives.

We would very soon lose interest in cars if they could never be improved. We would take no pleasure in painting and music if we were told that all the new ideas had been tried and exhausted. So, too, we lose interest in "those principles of both education and democracy" if

we see no new ideas being considered—no new life blood surging in them.

Perhaps it is true to say that the universities are trustees of these things. Yet they are, for the most part, poor trustees. Jesus gave us the parable of the master who gave to each of three servants a sum of money to be held in trust. When he returned, he called the servants to him, and to the man who had made good use of the money, invested it and increased it, he gave the coins which the other two had merely kept hidden away. So it is with universities. If they have been given the guardianship of these precious coins, education and democracy, they must invest them and use them so that when the "twilight of human affairs" brightens to a new dawn, these ideas will be there. But they will be bigger and brighter than they were before. They will be enhanced by new knowledge and new light.

Perhaps this is picturesque idealism. In the world today, ideas have flown out of the window and picturequeness is a thing for fairy books. As actors will act better in a good play, however, even though they still fall short of perfection, so if we choose an ideal play for the statesmen of the world to act in, we shall have a better performance than if we choose a farce. I remember a man speaking to us at school. He ended his fiery little speech with these words, "Hitch your wagon to a star—and to Hell with everything else!"

For whom are the universities holding these "coins" in trust? To whom are they to hand them back when the time comes?

There are men in England, in Greece, in Albania, and in Africa who are fighting today. As I sit in this University, writing this essay, there are men dying for the very things I am writing about. There are sailors in destroyers in the Asiatic and the North Sea. There are airmen in the air over Germany. There are soldiers in the mountains of Ethiopia. These are the men we are responsible to. These are the men to whom we must answer.

Perhaps this seems melodramatic. The British pilot does not think of Democracy as being filed away in the Registrar's office of the University of Alberta. Yet we have a responsibility to that pilot, nevertheless. When this war is over, we must have something to offer him. We must be able to show that we have not been idle. We must be able to say to him: "While you have been ridding the world of the old barbarism, we have been protecting and improving and strengthening those principles for which you have fought."

While these men are being brave, we must not be timid. There is no better place for the "principles of education and democracy" to be harbored than in the universities of the world. But trustees of these ideals need more than a glib tongue and a set of stock phrases.

We must not be afraid of new ideas. We must not be afraid of hard work. Ten, too, we must not be afraid of old ideas and experience. Like Scrooge, we must "live in the past, the present, and the future. The spirits of all three" must "strive" within us.

When Mr. Churchill became Prime Minister of Britain's war cabinet, he told the House of Commons: "I have nothing to offer you but blood and tears and toil and sweat." The members of the House rose to their feet and cheered.

If the universities, and the men in the universities, are prepared to offer their blood and tears and toil and sweat, they will prove themselves worthy of the position of "sole trustees of those principles of both education and democracy for which men have struggled for centuries"—and for which they are struggling today.

There Shall Be Democracy When The War is Finished

By Gilbert Keith

(Hector N. MacKinnon)
Winner of Second Prize

Man's main business is his fellow-man. This original instinct is the mainspring of all human action; and, where it has not been misled or perverted, it has produced what the world calls Truth and Beauty. These two, the product of Love, have been as guides to great artists and humanitarians who, by revealing the good and profound, have enriched the spirits of their fellows. This idea of "Love thy neighbour as thyself" is universal amongst all creeds and all peoples. It is Democracy. And while some people of today have lost their faith in the Liberals and Democrats, they retain still a deep desire for liberalism and democracy. Christ, our spiritual leader, gave a great impetus to this altruism which, in Western Europe and later in America, became our democratic form of government.

There are other reasons why democracy is the true type of government. A man's child is a very dear and personal object to him. His child is the equal of all other children, and if the father is wise, the child grows up knowing that he is the equal of every man, and also that no person is inferior to him. This common regard for one's fellows means a common thoughtful attitude towards problems that confront every man. The working-out to a satisfac-

factory conclusion, satisfactory, that is, to the majority, is all that our democratic form of government means. The movement towards government of the people has often preceded obliquely, but its main purpose was to establish firmly the principles of brotherhood. And no God-forsaken twaddle about "benevolent dictatorship" or "natural oligarchy" can alter its fundamental hope.

The great tangible causes have been more apparent. In the fifteenth century there came into being two things. One became a hideous instrument of torture—gunpowder; the other became a Pandora in the higher sense—printing. These two mutually antagonistic things became the greatest foe and the greatest support of democracy. The world's history since the fifteenth century has merely been a constant strife for complete victory between the two. The present war is such a battle. For though printing may become, temporarily, the tool of liars, it has always risen triumphant to preach Truth. It will do so again. The part played by printing is sufficiently well known, as is the role played by gunpowder, the peculiar weapon of tyranny. Printing made accessible to men, who were shortly to gain more leisure, the ideas and feelings of the finest and deepest of philosophers. The advisability of a philosophic king or of a regal philosopher had been realized for some

time. The leisure that the common man was to employ in education came from an extension of man's productivity. The Industrial Revolution created much new wealth, and however badly this was distributed, it nevertheless increased the wealth and leisure of all. Then there were vast upheavals in many countries. France, England, the United States that was to be, Italy, and Germany all felt the stirrings of ideas; and where there were wise leaders, this plastic impulse in the nature of peoples was molded into a form of self-government. Thus, in the short space of four or five hundred years, the idea grew up in these several countries that co-operation was not a mere sentiment, but an economic and spiritual necessity.

There has been, at intervals, opposition to the democratic ideal. At the present time several atavistic vestiges of our barbaric past have risen into prominence. We are in the process of cleaning up these anachronisms in this Second World War.

There is, in this war, that which may cause alarm. Numerous things may affect, and are affecting, our way of living. We have seen fit to dispense, temporarily, with some of our democratic machinery. It may be that some unscrupulous person, or band of persons, may seize unlawfully the power that belongs to the people alone. There are also minor dissatisfactions with financial matters. It irks many to see manufacturers, contractors, business men, to all of whom we owe much of the profits derived directly from the war. Among us there are also those to whom the epithet "shirker" applies. It is feared that a constant drain on our wealth, our man power, our nerves may leave us and our allies in a neurotic condition. This can occur, but we have more cause to be optimistic than to be pessimistic. For our men are going to fight, with careless demeanour and expression as is our wont, for our freedom and safety. This is known to all. Our soldiers will come back victorious with re-affirmed ideals of decency and courage. We are, all of us, fortunate, for every last person may engage, efficaciously, in this struggle. This is heartening. We prize our democracy, and we are all going to fight for it. Every man, woman and child has a personal stake in the fight; we will not "flag nor fail." And when victory comes, as come it will, the government will be by the people. There shall be democracy after the war.

The post-war problems of democracy may be separated into two categories—Foreign and Domestic. Our first problem will be to restore health to millions of our former adversaries. In all those countries which have been opposed to democracy or are under the control of these foes, there has been a shortage of food and of medicine. As a consequence, millions of people are semi-starved and diseased. To restore these to normality will require the exertion of tremendous controlled effort. We shall even have to fight widespread epidemics. But the world grows enough food for all, and we can produce sufficient medical supplies. The immensity of the effort is unquestioned; but the desperate need cannot be questioned either. It is impossible to detail the procedure. Our guides must be Faith and Love; with these two and our own knowledge and skill the job may be done. The most urgent need, though, and it is absolutely essential, is to restore self-respect to all peoples. Our control of policies and movements must be firm, yet delicate. Our role must be that of a saviour, or our fight is for nothing. The way must be roughly this: first we must deal with responsible men who are capable, not with those who are at present in power. And these men must have the faith and respect of their peoples. They exist, and we shall work together. Every nation must be a unit with free speech, universal education, and a strong, prolonged opportunity for self-government. And we must not interfere too much.

When we shall have won, and peace is declared, our role must be that of an example. By extending the eager hand of friendship and by visibly demonstrating that our way of life is better, we shall have done our duty. Again Faith and Love

will guide us. A specific plan is useless and even ridiculous. Our ideals alone must prepare the way. Strictly speaking, a man's intentions are all that matter, for when these are good, his ideas will be liberally, his actions democratic. Let all our present enemies be aware of our good thoughts and of the idea of democratic government, and we shall have gone a long way toward preserving our own democracy.

In our own lands our problems may be difficult ones. There must be an absolute insistence upon the return of all our democratic rights. No man or group of men must suppose that he or they can retain unlawful power. This is a job for everybody, including Parliament. In Britain the Labour Party, under Mr. Ernest Bevin, has come to assume a major portion of the work of government. Their responsibility will probably be greatly increased after the war. This is good. The Labour Party is led by workers and represents the main body of citizens who work and die and hope for something better for their children. In the United States, the President is a great liberal who has, as the phrase goes, "tried to do something for his people." He is worthy, I feel, to preserve and foster the democratic form of government so that his successors may be chosen fairly by the people to continue in the work of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln.

In our own country there are no such organizations and no such leaders. But we are eleven million Canadians. We are inhabitants of a young, rich land. We are strong, independent, loyal, loving. We work together for common causes, and we respect our own and our neighbours' rights. We have universal education, free speech, and a heritage of personal adequacy and self-government. We shall govern ourselves. Our government must accomplish definite things. It must encourage world trade to remove the stagnancy of commerce, so that following along the lines of Mr. Hull, we may increase our wealth and comfort by increasing those of our neighbors. No nation is independent, and the tangled, confused mass of tariffs and preferences has wrought havoc with our own business and that of our neighbors. Our government must work in common with

Continued on Page 4)



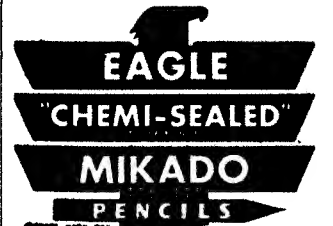
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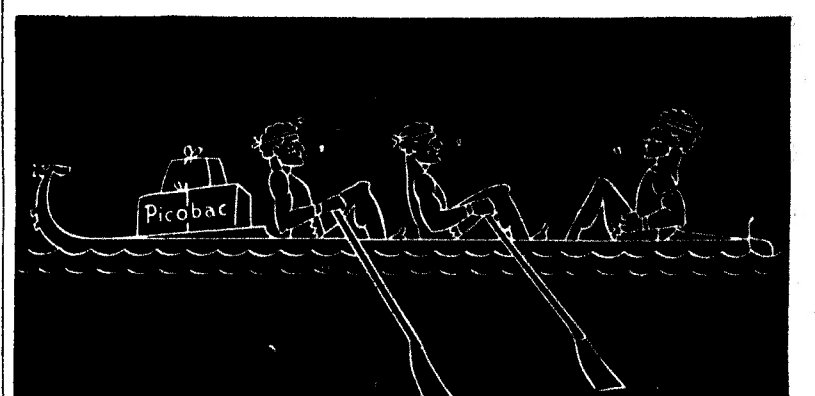
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GARNEAU, Sat., Mon., Tues.—Robert Montgomery in one of the year's most sophisticated pictures, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan"; added featurettes. Coming Wed., Thurs., Fri.—"Playmates," with Kay Kayser; added feature, "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." EMPRESS, now showing—"Confirm or Deny," with Don Ameche and Joan Bennett; also "Young America," with Jane Withers. Coming Tues., Wed., Thurs.—"Married Bachelor," with Robert Young and Ruth Hussey; also added features. Starting Fri., Feb. 27—"Bahama Passage," in technicolor, with Madeline Carroll and Sterling Hayden.

STRAND, now showing—Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in "Corsican Brothers"; added features, Roy Rogers in "Jesse James at Bay." Coming Tues., Wed., Thurs.—"Three Cheers for Miss Bishop"; also "The Devil and Miss Jones."

PRINCESS, now showing—Sonja Henie in "Sun Valley Serenade"; added feature, Chester Morris and Jean Parker in "No Hands on the Clock." Coming Tues., Wed., Thurs.—Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey in "Our Wife"; added feature, "Man at Large."

ODEON THEATRES

RIALTO, now playing—"The Sweetest Show on Ice," "Ice Capades," starring world famous speed and figure skaters. On the same program, "The Red Army," the most timely picture this year, filmed in Russia, showing the Russian war machine in action.

ROXY, for three days starting today—"Caught in the Draft," starring Bob Hope; also "Zanzibar," with Lola Lane. Coming Wednesday—"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," starring the late Carole Lombard; also "Power Drive," with Richard Arlen.

VARSONA, for three days starting today—"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," starring Carole Lombard; also "Melody for Three," with Fay Wray. Coming Wednesday—"Rage in Heaven," with Ingrid Bergman, and Robert Montgomery; also "The Bride Wore Crutches," with Lynn Roberts.

AVENUE, for three days starting today—"Wyoming" starring Wallace Berry; also "Victory," with Frederic March. Coming Wednesday—"That Night in Rio," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche; also "The Mad Doctor," with Basil Rathbone.

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ALL ARRANGEMENTS FOR YEAR BOOK SPACE, WRITE-UPS, ETC., MUST BE MADE BEFORE FEB. 28th.

Write-ups are needed immediately from the following:

Varsity Players, Philharmonic, Wauneita Society, Constitutional Enforcement Committee, Provincial News Dept., Gateway, E.S.S., Dent Club, House Ec. Club, Law Club, S.C.M., Med Club, Mining and Geological Society, Newman Club, and Pharmacy Club.

We Can Still Use a Few Snaps

Year Book Fees may be deposited with the Cashier during the next two weeks—deadline Saturday, March 7.

